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The following bulletin will show the number of cases in the cities and provinces for the week ended October 4, 1902:

Egypt.	New cases.	Deaths.	Cures.	Egypt.	New cases.	Deaths.	Cures.
Cities:				Provinces— <i>Cont'd.</i>			
Cairo.....	6	9	12	Dakalieh.....	68	165	42
Alexandria.....	45	120	39	Galloubieh.....	107	158	56
Port Said.....	1	1	.....	Menoufieh.....	12	86	33
Damietta.....	15	54	22	Ghizeh.....	29	86	18
Suez.....	6	15	8	Beni-Souef.....	28	54	42
Ismailia.....	.....	.....	1	Fayoum.....	35	111	21
El Arish.....	8	10	7	Minieh.....	11	31	18
Provinces:				Assiout.....	90	211	60
Garbieh.....	94	250	100	Chirgneh.....	181	248	63
Behera.....	41	150	40	Keneh.....	111	224	7
Charkieh.....	40	84	73				

October 25, 1902, the following cablegram was received from the vice consul-general:

Since 18th 509 cases cholera, 453 deaths—all Egypt.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GERMANY.

Annual mortality from pulmonary phthisis in Europe.

BERLIN, GERMANY, October 15, 1902.

SIR: Apropos of the conference which, as stated in my report of September 18, will be held in Berlin under the auspices of the international central bureau for combating tuberculosis, in the great hall of the Reichstag on October 22 to October 26, the following statistics published by the imperial health office will be of interest:

Annual mortality in the various countries of Europe from pulmonary phthisis alone.

Russia, more than 4,000 deaths per 1,000,000 population; Austria, Hungary, and France, more than 3,000 deaths per 1,000,000 population; Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, and Ireland, more than 2,000 deaths per 1,000,000 population; Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Scotland, and England, more than 1,000 deaths per 1,000,000 population.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, October 17, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the latest information concerning plague and cholera, obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserliches-Gesundheitsamt) at Berlin:

Plague.

RUSSIA.—During the period from September 24 to September 29, 6 cases of plague and 3 deaths were registered in Odessa. A general medical inspection of the inhabitants of the infected districts is continuously being made. Up to September 12 about 2,000 dwellings and 13,000

persons had been examined. Special attention is being paid to the destruction of rats. Up to September 7 about 3,400 rats had been delivered at the bacteriological station.

TURKEY.—In Smyrna on October 3, 1 case of suspected plague was recorded, the patient being a waiter.

EGYPT.—During the period from September 26 to October 3, 1 case of plague and 1 death were registered in Alexandria.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Presidency of Bombay between September 14 and September 20, 9,249 plague cases and 6,731 deaths were registered, of which 65 cases and 48 deaths occurred in the city of Bombay, and 23 cases, with 15 deaths, in the city and port of Karachi.

JAPAN.—According to a communication dated October 8, 3 cases of plague occurred in Yokohama, of which 2 ended in death.

BRAZIL.—Between September 6 and September 8, 3 deaths from plague were registered in Rio de Janeiro.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—According to a report issued by the public health office at Sydney, the last plague patient was discharged there on August 19. Plague is regarded as stamped out in the whole of Australasia.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta during the week ended September 6, 16 persons died of plague and 15 of cholera.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Statutes of the Central Bureau for combating tuberculosis.

Section 1. The task of the central bureau for the combating of tuberculosis is to further the international efforts for the combating of this disease by the means stated in section 15. The central office has its seat in Berlin.

Sec. 2. The central office has ordinary members, corresponding members, and honorary members. The duties of the corresponding members are confined to keeping the central office continually informed of the state of the movement for the combating of tuberculosis within the spheres of observation assigned to them.

Sec. 3. The ordinary members are appointed by the central anti-tuberculosis organs at home and abroad affiliated with the central office. Each country has at least 2 members. Countries with more than 10,000,000 inhabitants get 1 member more for each 5,000,000 over and above that number, but the total number for 1 country must not exceed 5. A union of States is regarded as 1 country.

Sec. 4. The corresponding members are chosen by the inner council (sec. 10).

Sec. 5. The honorary members are chosen by the high council (sec. 13) on the proposal of the inner council (sec. 10).

Sec. 6. The business of the central office is conducted by the board of management. It consists of a president and 4 members. The president and the members are elected by the inner council (sec. 10) for three years. Reelection is allowed.

Sec. 7. All the ordinary business that is not transacted by the president devolves on the secretary-general of the board. He is engaged by the board for three years.

Sec. 8. The board is empowered to appoint assistants, especially